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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
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CITY ITEMS.

A Big Thing.
The daily sales of the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
For the best White Lead in the city. 81 Market street.

Erwin, McConnell & Co.,
Are now opening a very large stock of French Merinos, Plaids Poplins, Reps, Dress Goods &c., to which they call the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Oakland Park—A Good Trot.
"Pat Malloy" to wagon, "Charley" and "Bess" to harness, catch weights this afternoon, for a premium of $75. They will start at 2½ o'clock. H. B. Van Voorhis.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.

Blankets.
The largest stock in the city, and at the lowest prices, is at Erwin, McConnell & Co.'s, 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Business Education.
Evening Class, by a Practical Bookkeeper and first-class Penman. Rates to suit everybody. Enter at any time. Rooms, Snil field street, opposite the Postoffice.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for good Sponges, at low rates.

Scarlet and White Shawls.
These desirable goods can be found at Erwin, McConnell & Co.'s. They have just opened one of the best assortments ever brought to this market—remember the place, 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Furs, Furs, Furs.
Immense stock of all the new styles Ladies' Furs at the extensive and regular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. The stock at this establishment is not excelled by any other house in this country, and the exceedingly low price at which they are sold is causing quite a sensation. If you want anything in the line of Caps, Collars, Engenes, Muffs—the new style skating Muff—go to Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Sunny Bank,
Marion Harland's new novel will positively be received by Hitchcock, opposite the Postoffice, this afternoon (Friday, November 9th.) This will be the novel of the season. It is a continuation of that immensely popular story "Alone," of which nearly 100,000 copies have been sold. Those who wish to be supplied for in the first edition should call early.

French Merinos,
At 75 cents, $1 00 and $1 25, at Erwin, McConnell & Co.'s, 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

What Every Family Wants.
One of Bissell & Co.'s celebrated Patent Double Oven Cooking Ranges, made expressly for burning bituminous coal has become an essential in every household. It is one of the most convenient, economical and efficient ranges ever offered to the public and scores of families in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and other localities, are now using them with the most complete satisfaction. The community has long wanted a superior bituminous coal burning Range, suitable for both Summer and Winter. Bissell's new Double Oven Range is strictly such a one. During the Summer, the consumption of fuel can be greatly economized, and during the winter it will burn less coal than any other range, and yet give out enough heat to warm three rooms comfortably. It will bake, boil, roast and broil all at the same time. It will retain the fire longer than any other range, which adds to its convenience and economy. It embraces all the requisites of a first class range. The public are respectfully requested to call at Bissell & Co.'s Stove Warehouse, No. 225 Liberty street, and examine this Range, as they will be convinced of its pre-eminent superiority. Remember the place—Bissell & Co., 225 Liberty street.

New and Second-hand Melodeons and Organs at Great Reductions
One 5 Octave double reed Estey Organ, entirely new—regular price $180—$130.
One 5 Octave double reed Schoninger Organ, new—regular price $175—$80
One 5 Octave double reed Estey Melodeon, piano case—regular price $200—$120.
One 5 Octave piano case Bishop & Child Melodeon—second hand, $70.
One 5 Octave portable Melodeon, Prince, $65.
One 5 Octave portable Melodeon, Clough, $50.
One 6 step Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ—second-hand, $100.
For sale by C. C. Meller & Co., 81 Wood street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for Hostetter's and Drake's Bitters, cheaper than any other place.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the usual first class ones and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States, the result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most eminently adapted to the wants of democratic families; the wood is the best, thoroughly seasoned; the tone rich and power, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the iron frame, and overstringed bass. What stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the cheap, showy makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that having no power to tune they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we stonce secured the exclusive agency for the sale for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Keller & Co., 84 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ed.

$30 Reward.
If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and sell his patients the medicine for their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them.
No charge for consultation or advice.
OUR MOTTO.
We use such Balms as help to strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.
Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.
A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewey Lee—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of changes and health restored.
Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. T

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for the best Medicinal Liquors of all kinds.

Deafness, Blindness,
Catarrh and affections of the chest will receive especial attention by Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants' Hotel, if

DR. ABORN, Parlors at Merchant's Hotel, tf

The Cheapest, Simplest
And best sewing machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

The Way the Union Men in Maryland Take Defeat.

The Baltimore *American* remarks on the defeat in Maryland as follows: As we have lost the control of the State, we are rather pleased than otherwise that it has been so completely and thoroughly a defeat. The party will have full power to enforce all their views of State policy, and satisfy all the vengeful feelings they may entertain towards their opponents. There will probably be no quarter given, and we are sure none will be asked of them. We counsel, however, on the part of those with whom we have ever, on the part of those with whom we have acted in the past, and expect to co-operate in the future, a firm adherence to principle, and the promotion as much as possible of the restoration of good feeling personally between political opponents.

The Union men of Baltimore, though overborne in the fight of yesterday, are not dismayed. They feel that they have been defeated in a good cause, and that while it has been an honorable defeat, and which must finally triumph. they have no intention of giving up the contest. Rather they intend to take it up with renewed vigor, with a fortitude that forbids discouragement, and a determination which shall know no end but triumph. We must reorganize our forces, avoid the errors of the past, and trust time to the spirit of the people, progress and justice, fight on, fight ever, until we gain a lasting and enduring triumph.

MR. STEWART, elected to Congress in the Sixth District, New York, over Spencer, though generally voted for by the Democracy, the *Times* declares was the regular Republican nominee; and it avers furthermore, that he is in favor of the Amendment. Stevenson was the regular Democratic candidate, but he only received a few hundred votes.

In the Third District, Brooklyn, Robinson, elected over Chittenden, has always been a Republican—but he holds an office under the Administration. There can scarcely be any doubt that with are his convictions. With these facts before him gentlemen consent to be called "Conservatives," for the nonce, and may for a while vote with the Democrats.

Burdle Race.
JEROME PARK, N. Y., November 8.—The burdle race, one and three-quarter miles, and seven hurdles, was won by Roscoe, Yellow Jacket second, Surprise third, Sunbeam fourth. In the three fourths of a mile dash, Trovatore beat Her Ladyship by three lengths; time, 1:21¾.

Reception Given by Gov. Fenton.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., November 8.—The citizens of this village and vicinity assembled in great numbers at the residence of Governor Fenton, this evening. A grand reception is being held. A general invitation is given to all. His elegant and capacious mansion and grounds are thronged.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Removal of Commissioner Rollins Urged.

Dick Taylor at the White House.

The Alabama Claims.

Another Proposition from Great Britain

Mass Meeting to Welcome Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, November 8, 1866.

The Mexican Question.

The Navy Department was advised to-day from the Brooklyn Navy Yard that the Susquehanna was fitted out and in readiness to sail for Vera Cruz with General Sherman and Minister Campbell. Commodore Allen will command the Susquehanna, and Admiral Dahlgren will have command of the West Gulf Squadron. General Sherman has arrived in New York, and will speedily depart. It is contemplated by the State Department that he will arrive at the City of Mexico by November 25th.

Removal of Mr. Rollins.

Secretary McCulloch had an interview with the President to day, relative to the pressure being made for the removal of Commissioner Rollins, of the Revenue Department. The applicants for the place urge with great force the fact that the change must take place before the meeting of the Senate, as it will be too late then to effect it until after the adjournment of that body. It is understood that Secretary McCulloch opposes Rollin's removal.

Visitors at the White House.

Ex-Governor Parsons, of Louisiana, and Dick Taylor, were the only outsiders who were granted an interview with the President.

The British Government

Has renewed its proposition to the United States to have a mixed commission appointed to arbitrate the Alabama claims. As this has been once declined by the Administration, it is not probable that it will now be accepted.

Receipts from Customs.

In gold, as shown by returns to the Treasury Department, are now averaging about one million of dollars per week. The importations are not so large as they were in September and October.

Welcome to Congress.

A call is published here to-day to welcome Congress on December 1st. The call concludes with the following significant paragraph:

"We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions, and able supporters of the principles which have saved your nation, and show that stern loyalty can rebuke treason. Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherous executive against the legislative branch of the government cannot intimidate a free people or the Federal Capital. Must our great struggle continue? Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress to such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal."

Governor Swann

Arrived to-night and paid a visit to the President.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1866.

PENSIONS.

Secretary Brownson has given a decision on an appeal from the action of the pension offices in regard to claims for the increase of invalid pensions under the act of June 6th, 1866. His construction of the law is in substance contained in the following paragraph from the decision: Three grades of disability are described in the act, but in no section is it meant that Congress supposed that all invalid pensioners who receive the maximum amount under existing laws would be therefore entitled to its liberal provision. The applicant for the benefits of the act must affirmatively prove that his disability is one of the specific character mentioned in the act, or is equivalent thereto, and this fact must be clearly established by the proof accompanying his original application. The mere fact that a man has a pension does not bring a case within the act in question, unless they show that the disability for which he is pensioned makes an injury more than performing manual labor to the same extent as it he had not received such wound.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed John Wise Deputy Postmaster at Washington, Iowa, and Franklin Elliott, of New York, and A. S. Sill, of New York, Consular Clerks.

ARRIVAL.

Joseph P. Allison, Associate Justice of Arizona, has arrived in Washington.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

What Gen. Sheridan is to Do,

United States Troops to Aid the Republic.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: On Saturday last Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, sent a dispatch to President Juarez, notifying him that Hon. L. D. Campbell, the United States Minister to Mexico, and Lieutenant General Sherman would arrive at Vera Cruz within a fortnight. Mr. Campbell is expected here to-night, and will await the arrival of General Sherman, who will probably reach here to-morrow. They will then have an interview with the President, General Grant and the Secretary of War, and receive their final instructions, after which they will immediately proceed to New York.

Mr. Campbell did not contemplate leaving Ohio for this city for several days yet, but Secretary Seward telegraphed to him again to be in readiness to sail on the 10th inst from New York, as the United States steamship Susquehanna is to be ready for her voyage on that day.

General Sherman goes to Mexico, it is understood, under orders only until the Juarez Government is once more fully re-established, so that in case it should be necessary to employ the United States troops to enforce the supremacy of the Mexican Republic, an officer may be present of sufficient prominence to order the entrance of the United States troops into Mexico, and to direct their movements when there.

The latest advices received by the Government from Mexico are of such a nature as to lead to the belief that Gen. Sherman will not be called upon to exercise the authority with which he is vested, but his presence there and the object of it being known, he will be ready as an available force to step in, and if need be upon those who might otherwise be disposed to resist the resumption of the Government by President Juarez.

The *Times'* special says: Instructions were sent to-day to Minister McCalla, at Vera Cruz, of the intended sailing of the party on the Susquehanna, and that they will be met there by representatives of the Mexican Republic at Vera Cruz, or some other accessible point to be named by Juarez hereafter.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Cotton accounts continue favorable, the planters generally sparing the rains and worms will be good.

The Governor of Texas recommended the execution of all appearance of insurrection as to civil rights between blacks and whites.

Judge Caldwell, of Texas, member of the second Executive Committee, has removed Judge Anderson by special appointment, during the session of Court, urging the extension of suffrage to negroes, and denouncing the rebels and the rebellion.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Speech of Gov. Swann—Judge Bond to be Called to Account.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Governor Swann was called upon at his residence last night by a large body of Conservatives, and made a speech congratulating them on the victory obtained. He said the question of the removal of the Commissioners would now be settled by the Legislature, and also that Judge Bond would be held to a strict accountability for his actions.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, November 8.—At the Jerome Park races, gentlemen riders were numerous, and there was a fashionable attendance. The mile race, and a mile and three-quarter miles, over seven hurdles, was won by Roscoe in dashing style, Yellow Hammer and Surprise following their riders. Time, 4:05.

In the mile and a quarter dash, Climax won, Trovatore was second, Fly by Night third, Sixpence last, class to carriage; time 2:28. Gentlemen's Purse, heat Black Knight half a length; Lily of the West and Kate Hayes good, third and fourth; Lady Pearl and General Beauregard last. Same, best match, three-quarters of a mile dash, Trovatore beat Her Ladyship three lengths; time, 1:21½.

Fox, the Billiard Player, Accidentally Shot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 8.—Louis Fox, the celebrated billiard player, was severely wounded this morning at his residence in this city, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in a pocket of his coat. The ball entered the abdomen and lodged in the intestine beyond the reach of the probe. The surgeons think he will recover.

THE FENIANS.

The Condemned Prisoners.

Opinion of the Canadian Press.

Their Sentence to be Commuted.

THREE PRISONERS RELEASED.

The Trials at Toronto.

FURTHER SEIZURE OF ARMS.

TORONTO, November 8.—The Toronto *Leader*, this morning, in a long article on the fate of the condemned Fenians, says: The formal passing of the sentence of death is not regarded as a certain indication of their fate. Circumstances point towards lenitency. The necessity of shedding blood is not very urgent, nor its utility clearly apparent. These circumstances will probably determine the fate of the prisoners, but if it should turn out that none of them are executed, the substituted punishment will no doubt be exemplary. Let no one run away with the idea that the Fenian culprits will get free pardon, or anything approaching to it. Public opinion will demand that punishment be certain and severe. Under different circumstances they would assuredly have been hanged. It will be necessary to deter from another raid to execute, all appeals for mercy would be vain. The Imperial Government will have some suggestion to make on the subject, and by the suggestion the representative of the Crown will, with or without further advice, somehow discern. There is an increasing tendency on the part of the public to believe that the full rigor of the law will not be executed on the prisoners sentenced to death. Already friends of prisoners are raising money in the States, on the presumption that they are going to be hanged, and it is by no probable that they will not be hanged, the sooner this is understood the better. money they will be able to raise. We can afford to be magnanimous when better than we can afford to make them martyrs, but our magnanimity cannot go beyond sparing their lives, if it go that far. Punishment in proportion to their crime, with perhaps an admixture of Royal clemency, they must receive. The *Globe* has a dispatch from Montreal, saying it is understood that the Government, at the late Orkhard meeting, resolved to commute the sentences of Lynch and McMahon.

Three men, named Bell, Flannigan and Wells, are lined in the Old Jail since June last, on a charge of Fenianism, were released from custody, the Grand Jury having ignored the bills against them.

TORONTO, November 8.—The excitement in the trials is diminished. The court opened this morning at the usual hour, and Patrick O'Neil was the first prisoner placed in the dock. Mr. McKenzie, before the prisoner pleaded, moved that the indictment be quashed, and a plea in bar of misjonder of the court, and that the offense was committed in the State of New York, and therefore cannot be tried in the county of York, it being one of two counties united. Mr. McKenzie contended that the Grand Jury had placed a wrong construction on the interpretation of the statute, and that on that second ground, his Lordship had overruled that point blank on his decision in an application of the same kind in the case of Lynch.

A lengthy legal argument here took place between counsel.

Mr. McKenzie—I would ask your Lordship to allow me until to-morrow to consider publicly what I should say to the jury, whether I should enter demurrer or allow prisoner to plead.

Chief Justice Cameron—Better be careful how you demur, in the case of Queen vs. Switzer, which was a case of treason felony, the point was overruled, it was held by the learned Judges the unless demurrer had been successful, sentence would have to be carried out.

His Lordship—Very well; I have no objections.

The prisoner was then removed, and Patrick McGrath was placed in the dock. Mr. McNab, in a short address opened the case for the Crown, in which he stated that it could be proved that the prisoner, on the first of June, was seen in the American camp at Fort Erie, and on his possession near Fort Erie, and the account which he gave of himself was false.

After the examination of a few witnesses, His Lordship, addressing the jury, explained that the prisoner was charged with treason to the British subject, and could not, therefore, be tried in the county of York. His Lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. McKenzie then submitted that a British subject could not be tried twice for the same offense. He could therefore, claim a discharge.

Mr. R. A. Harrison—The crown has further evidence. The prisoner, my Lord, if he is tried again, will not be tried as a British subject, citizen.

The court at one o'clock adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

It is Mr. McKenzie's intention to take the following objections to all the Fenian prisoners: Inasmuch as the prisoners were indicted for containing double treason, that is, treason against the Queen, as Meerath, he will advise the prisoner to plead a plea of *autrefois acquit*, first, on the ground of misjoinder of offenses, and that he is charged as an American citizen; second, that he is charged as a British subject, and that he is charged with what amounts to high treason. A man cannot be a citizen of a foreign state and a British subject at the same time; there cannot be two distinct allegiances, one due and yet not due to sovereign. Fourth, That it appears on the face of the indictment that the offenses charged herein against the prisoner were committed in the county of Welland, and the indictment, therefore, could not be legally found in this county.

The grand jury entered court and brought bills against the following Fenian prisoners: John Hughes, Patrick Donohue, Charles Burke, James Spaulding, William Orr, Patrick Keatley, William Barker, Barney Dunn, and Frederick Flynn.

OTTAWA, C. W., November 8.—Two cases of rifles were seized to-day in unknown persons and detained by the authorities for instructions from the Government.

HON. JOHN A. McDONALD, leaves Monday for New York, to join other delegates sailing for England on Wednesday.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., November 8.—At a meeting today of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved to hold a State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, on the 9th of January next.

Fire at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, MASS., November 8.—The saw mill of Nevers & Sanders was burned this morning. Loss $15,000; insured.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

George G. Munger, of Rochester, is reported to be appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, vice Dart, removed.

There is more activity in the Mississippi trade. Sugar prices have advanced to thirty-six cents for middling.

The Mississippi Legislature has adjourned to meet on the 21st of January. The health of Governor Humphreys, who has been seriously ill, is said to be improving.

A large quantity of English iron has been received at Pensacola for the rebuilding of the Pensacola Railway.

A special dispatch to the New York *World* from Mobile says: Dr. Steele has not announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate, from Florida, in opposition to Governor Sharkey.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Those who expect Mr. Johnson to change his course in view of the result of the recent elections will be disappointed. He will leave the question to the Constitution, and if the 14th and 15th amendment he will bow to the will of the people thus lawfully expressed.

General J. H. Simpson, U. S. Army, President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts, Omaha, and his brother, Simpson, of the branches, has just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioners' Report on the eighth section of thirty miles of the road, extending from the two hundred and seventieth mile post. The report represents the section completed and equipped in a substantial manner. It was yesterday submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the President, with the recommendation that the section be accepted and patents for land one the company be issued agreeably to law. The President approved the report, and the order of the President.

A Washington special says: "The Fenian mass meeting called here for Friday night, promises to be a very successful affair. The circulars of the Brotherhood in this District, are preparing to turn out in great force, and the local orators engaged for the occasion are to denounce the policy of the immediate renewal of the Canadian invasion.

An unexpected door has been opened for the employment of house carpenters, of whom there are lacking in the advertising. They has come from New Providence, one of the Bahamas, for help. Since that terrible hurricane which blew down most of the houses there, a great demand has arisen for all sorts of mechanics and labor. A free passage will be given to all who will go.

During the month of October the marine disasters to shipping from New York have been very numerous. Four steamships are lost: The Evening Star, Webster, Andrew Johnson, Evening Star and Sheridan. The total value of these ships is about $1,800,000. Other United States sailing from New York were also lost, and eight bound for that city never reached their destination.

The Rome (Georgia) *Courier* of the 25th ult., states that fifty to one hundred wagons pass through that place weekly, transporting to the West families from upper Georgia and North and South Carolina. It says that the exodus to the West this year is greater than for any two previous years.

The Nashville *Press* says: General Thomas will leave us for Louisville on Monday night, a change of his headquarters to that city having been ordered. Tennessee, and especially Nashville, owes much to the energy shown by General Thomas. His able disposition, his prompt energy and his wise forecast, saved this metropolis from capture and pillage less than two years ago. He has greatly endeared himself to our people, not only by his official conduct, but also by his magnanimous conduct during all the trying circumstances of his command of this military department.

Keeping City Railway Cars Clean.

The following, which we find in a Philadelphia paper, will apply equally to this city:

We regret to see some of our much used city lines uniformly neglect to keep their cars clean and in good repair. The line in Ridge avenue is a disgrace to any city of every back driver to give his carriage a thorough washing every morning before the drivers start out. Either car conductors and drivers are entirely too dignified for that. They cannot be condescend to perform so simple and obvious a task, and the consequence is that we see them riding on cars that are begrimmed with filth, the seats and windows covered with dust and spittle. Each company ought to have an officer whose only business it should be to enforce the regular cleanliness of the cars, and not allow any dirty car to run that was not well cleaned and in good repair. We think, too, it would pay each company to have a repair shop, and paint and fix up their cars occasionally without being obliged to send them to the car factories. All the regular railroad lines have been obliged to do this, and we are satisfied that it has not been done by the city car companies.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Alvin C. Temple, at Burning Springs—The Explanation Given by his Supposed Murderer—A Lake of Petroleum Discovered in a Cave on the Little Kanawha, for Under Ground—Temple Falls in and is Drowned.

Some weeks ago a man named Alvin C. Temple, a citizen of New York, mysteriously disappeared at Burning Springs, West Virginia. Within the last few days suspicion fastened on a person named Robert S. Steinway, as his murderer, and accordingly he was arrested. Since his arrest he has written and published the following extraordinary statement in the Parkersburg *Times*, of Monday last;

EDS. TIMES:—My object in writing this communication is to lay before the public the facts attending the distressing death of the late Alvin C. Temple, of the city of New York, as I have just been arrested here on a charge of being accessory to, and the cause of it. I am here without friends or acquaintances, and must go to prison for want of bail. I hope, however, in the course of a few days, to exonerate myself from all suspicion of any complicity in the death of my friend.

The deceased and myself were both residents of New York and had been acquainted nearly ten years; about the middle of September last, we left home together on a tour to the oil regions of Southern Ohio and West Virginia. We came first to Marietta, Ohio, and visited the oil wells of Duck Creek. We then visited successively Horseneck, Sand Hill, White Oak, and Burning Springs. We arrived at the latter place on the afternoon of Friday, October 26th. We spent Saturday in visiting the various oil wells. Sunday morning we started on a ramble to make some observations as to the returns of the country. From this ramble Mr. Temple never returned, and from this circumstance I have been arrested. I hope the public, after hearing my statement, will suspend its judgment until I can offer more proof of my entire innocence. Mr. Temple being subject to epileptic fits, carried a leather sack suspended by a strap over the shoulder to contain the specimens collected, and in his hand a hammer with a handle three feet long, which I only used occasionally to break off specimens as I was climbed up the hill on the upper side. About three-fourths of the way up we discovered an open place in the earth, apparently the sunken cavity of the earth, into this we found that the ground was hollow, and that by throwing stones in we could hear them rattle down for a long distance. Mr. Temple followed. Lighting a match and placing a piece of paper we found ourselves in a cave, which I should judge to be twenty feet square and high enough for a man to stand upright. Pieces of broken rock, many of which were blackened, were scattered on the ground. Temple collected some specimens, principally sandrock and feldspar, which he put into the leather sack, and then proceeded to explore the cave. It was very difficult, on account of the loose rocks and water constantly dripping from the roof. We found here the same chaos of broken rocks and were continually bruising ourselves against them. Proceeding some thirty yards we saw a light on the opposite bank of the Kanawha, but could not get across. Leaving Temple on the right, we proceeded to make what explorations we could. Proceeding about thirty yards, perhaps fifty yards, we were surprised at finding a small lake, or pool, as near as I can judge, about three feet deep. Temple was near me at this time. I was some distance from where I left him, when the loose stones on which he stood suddenly caved in with him. He sank, and I ran to the edge, struggling and I could see no more. I was powerless to assist him, even if I had the disposition, which I have not. I collected the weight of the specimens in his sack, no doubt, prevented him from saving himself as he was a capital swimmer. I could not tell what else may be imagined. I stood alone in that cave in the bowels of the earth, and I felt for the time that when I went out into the light I would only meet strangers and suspicion. I called my companion to go for help, and he went off and delivered the sighderal echoes that resounded through the cave.

This is the true statement of the fact. Whether I will be credited is more than I can say, and I feel that it is a very doubtful question. Why should I not be? Would you or mankind suppose that I would murder my friend in the cave I went to my room at the hotel overwhelmed as I was, I could not help letting my friends in the house know of the accident, and resolved to secure the benefits of it. I, therefore, sought the proprietor, by whom it should be accomplished. To this end I obtained an favorable lease from the agent of the Hatfield heirs, the owners of the land on which the cave is. This lease, as the county records will show, was executed on Tuesday, two days after the accident. It is made to appear from the testimony of the witnesses called, and in which I could have no motive in causing the death of my friend, or of any of his relatives, or those who know me will believe that the slightest suspicion to my prejudice. Several of the witnesses on the inquest held by Coroner Reed I can only attribute the judgment of everybody shall be put free of the charge. And now, Messrs. Editors, I will close by saying that the foregoing statement is given in your paper and thereby oblige a friendless and helpless prisoner.

ROBERT S. STEINWAY.

The Parkersburg *Times*, of Wednesday, republishes the above, with the following comments: The first statement, by Mr. Steinway, was forwarded us by mail. The letter of Mr. Bennett was mailed at Parkersburg. There are apparent discrepancies in the two letters, but no irreconcilable. We have preserved the manuscript, and will publish it in our issue of to-morrow day. We know both parties whose names are signed to the letters. One is the son of Steinway, the other a reporter of the manufactured, the other a reporter of the Marietta. Mr. Bennett, the latter, has come down from Burning Springs, says he knew of the cave, in the front; but only hearsay. Colonel Simpson, who is also at the Burning Springs, says he saw the two men going up the hill. Other parties also say they saw them going. We have no more to say of it until we return.

The following is the letter of Mr. Bennett, referred to above:

PARKERSBURG, November 5, 1866.

Editors Times: I see in your paper to-day Mr. Steinway's account of Mr. Temple's death. I am in duty bound to say that the statement is improbable. Mr. Steinway told me in the presence of Mr. Neale and Mr. Cook, of your city, that Temple fell in the cave and he could explain from my statements to them more fully the details of this unhappy and now my serious work.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. BENNETT.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—An audience, largely numbers and cheerfully sympathetic in feeling, very nearly filled the Opera House last night, affording to W. M. Meeker, whose benefit it was, a gratifying proof of the estimation in which he is held by the play-going public of Pittsburgh. A complimentary address was the bills say—"The Three Guardsmen" will be given to-night, and on Saturday evening will take place "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," before next week.

FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Only twice more can the delightful performances of Mr. John Brougham be enjoyed during his present engagement. To night he will appear in his own charming creation of "Pique," and in the second the reconstructed burlesque of "Columbus." This is the most attractive entertainment that has been offered here for a considerable period of some time, and should crowd every seat with the fashion and intelligence of the city. Next Monday Vestvali will be here.

TREARABIAN NIGHTS.—Three times more, and three times only, will this interesting exhibition be given. All who have not seen it and drawn one of the valuable prizes it distributes, under the surprising management of the concert, should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to do so to-night.

ARMS' VARIETIES.—Mr. SMYTHE'S BENEFIT.—All the irresistible and manifold attractions of the Varieties, in combination with a host of popular volunteers, will give to-night a programme of unusual brilliancy, for the benefit of the late manager, Mr. W. C. Smythe. The drama of "The Free Negro" is to be played, singing and dancing are interspersed in well selected profusion, and Ethiopian acts and eccentricities from the inhabitants of Georgia and North and South Carolina. It says that the exodus to the West this year is greater than for any two previous years.

The Nashville *Press* says: General Thomas will leave us for Louisville on Monday night, a change of his headquarters to that city having been ordered. Tennessee, and especially Nashville, owes much to the energy shown by General Thomas. His able disposition, his prompt energy and his wise forecast, saved this metropolis from capture and pillage less than two years ago. He has greatly endeared himself to our people, not only by his official conduct, but also by his magnanimous conduct during all the trying circumstances of his command of this military department.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Opinions of the Elections.

Defeat of the Amendment Rendered Certain.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, November 8, 1866.

The Richmond papers of to-day all contain comments on the elections. The following extracts show the general tone. The *Daily Dispatch* says:

"The elections render certain the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment, even were it doubtful before. That is something to be grateful for. We trust that whenever the Southern States go into the Union, they will enter it without the humiliation of conditions precedent that degrade them in the dust. They were defeated in war, but preserved their honor. Participation in the Washington Government is not so dear to them that they should sacrifice this, the last thing that is left them, to enjoy it."

The *Daily Times* says: "These results have surprised none among us but that class of sanguine gentlemen who were constantly predicting miracles for the salvation of the Southern confederacy during the dark hours of its brief history. In what way the radicals will abuse the vast powers which they now possess, it is as yet impossible to conjecture. They may either insist upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment as the measure of our humiliation, or they may discard it and demand something still more degrading at our hands. But one course is now open to us, which is consistent with both honor and dignity. We can refuse to be made parties to the schemes which have been devised for our degradation. We can thus preserve that honor which defeat could not take from us, and trust to the healing influence of time and better counsels. But come what may, the Southern people should enter into no covenant terms which will bind them with dishonor. They are now faithfully obeying the laws and the Constitution of the United States; they will do nothing more."

FROM BOSTON.

Lecture by Hon. George S. Boutwell.

Policy and Justice in Government Affairs.

BOSTON, November 8.—Hon. GEO.S. Boutwell delivered a lecture last evening in Music Hall on political matters, taking for his subject "Policy and Justice in Government Affairs." The first portion of his address was given up to a review of the history of this country and the old World of policy in Government regardless of justice, and the injurious and fatal results attending its use. From these experiences he thought that we should resolve that this Government should be administered on the principle of justice. In the work of reconstruction, he argued that there are four classes of people to be considered viz., the loyal people of the North, the rebels of the South and the loyal white and blacks of the section of our country. The Constitutional Amendments which have been proposed by Congress, protect the loyal people of the North in representation, and the security for the national debt, and the exclusion of the rebel debt. The loyal people of the South have framed that which must be considered in the matter of representation. He then referred to the issue upon which the policy of justice must turn hereafter is the right of the negro to vote. That the negro is entitled to it, he argued, the South can only be brought about by the extension of the elective franchise. Without suffrage there will be nothing but war and trouble. The white men of the South are in the habit of fighting duels, and rations against the colored people. There are two other enemies in the South—the whites and the blacks. The first are the rebels, the other. Outlaws and serious outbreaks are to be avoided by the extension of the elective franchise to the black masses. Thus the exclusion of the freedmen will at once divide the rebel element and weaken it.

We must also make these men citizens for their protection. Let the rights of the colored races are centered on the freedom and elevation of their people. Closing with a glowing tribute to the memory of which Fourth of July he had delivered his first oration, he said that the colored people would fight for the Union. The proper name would have been "The Opera House Mutual Admiration Society." Like the Frenchman of "La Fleur de Lys," he is ready to serve both sides. He made his peace from the Old Theater, and they were complimented with the least honorable and most laborious duties.

STEALING THUNDER.—Some of the New York papers say that "Monjeryn," the attorney in Bonclault's new drama of "The Long Strike," is the first good lawyer ever seen on the stage. How about John Brougham's "Foxglove" in "Flies in the Web?" We think that it ought to be conceded a few years of precedence.

MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON.—This favorite actress and estimable lady commences an engagement at Quinn, Illinois, on Monday evening.

SANFORD'S MINSTRELS COMING.—The host of admirers of the veteran Sanford's Minstrel Troupe will be pleased to learn that they are shortly to visit Pittsburgh. Their last night only. Sanford announces that he has six comedians in his company, himself among the number, of course. It is some time since there has been a legitimate troupe of minstrels here, and Sanford will doubtless enjoy, as usual with him, crowded houses.

Holmes Smith, the keeper of a hotel on South street, Philadelphia, was robbed on Monday morning, of United States bonds to the value of $2,000, two gold watches and a valuable finger ring, by an expert burglar, who gained access to the landlord's room from a neighboring roof.

SUFFRAGE.

Equal Rights Convention at Albany.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The following call has been issued:

In view of the proposed Convention for a revision of the State Constitution, the American Equal Rights Association will hold a Convention in Tweedle Hall, Albany, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 20th and 21st, for the purpose of securing by that body when offered for the very same offices, in which he had placed the ballot in the hands of the people. Such conventions are the legitimate offspring of the Executive must have the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Bryant, in his conclusion, predicted that if the Republican party did not issue universal suffrage before 1868, it would fall out of sight.

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

Cars Thrown from the Track by Robbers —Passengers Robbed of Money and Valuables—Escape of the Perpetrators.

FRANKLIN, KY., November 8.—Further particulars of the railroad outrage show the cars were thrown off the track about two miles south of this place, about three and one-half miles from here, by a band of robbers numbering ten or twelve. The engine turned over twice down an embankment

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?

The voice of the people, as that is understood in our republican system of government, has been uttered. But the choice of this man and that man to certain offices is not the chief meaning of the voice which has recently rung triumpet-toned through the land. It bears an additional and more important meaning, intelligible to every-body, and very decidedly expressed. Everybody knows, now, what the majority of voters—and this, according to our system, is the people—think of Government measures, adopted or proposed. And there is a plain and emphatic expression in the voice, of preference for one policy of two competing ones considered. There is palpable evidence, from their own deliberate showing, that the people do not relish and will not approve nor sustain what, during the canvass, was familiarly called "my policy," meaning the President's, and that they do and will sustain the course or policy, relating to the restoration of the seceded States, which was inaugurated by their representatives in Congress. Whether the voice heralds a wise judgment or a simple one, a right decision or a wrong, there can be no mistake about its meaning.

A question may now arise—it has arisen already in individual minds—will the President pay so much regard to the voice of the elections as to change, retract, or henceforth ignore the policy that the people's verdict condemns? A person having no unfriendly feelings towards the President and no ill-will to the country would promptly answer the question, and the answer would be, "Of course, he will." This is our ground till we see some evidence to sway our mind in the opposite direction.

The President has so often, both in his official position and during his recent detour aside from it, expressed his veneration for the popular will and voice, that we cannot, without evidence, believe he will go back upon his own words. In his speech in our city, he placed himself hypothetically in the very critical attitude of prohibiting legislation in Congress, "till the voice of the people could be heard." Even in that extraordinary and startling hypothesis of the President, the voice was deemed the proper channel of imperative command, and he virtually gave his pledge to obedience. Happily for all concerned, the voice has been uttered before the critical and dangerous hypothesis of Executive assumption could be submitted to the test of experiment, but the pledge virtually implied is none the less binding on the President's observance.

Besides, the case is so plain, according to the principles of republican government, that there is no room to hesitate. There is, in fact, *no margin* between acquiescence in the will of the people, when expressed in the forms of law, through their representatives, and a subversion of the government. The people have spoken, and in a constitutional way, with specific measures of policy before them, and in condemnation of one of those measures. It is true this is not law, but, through their representatives, their will becomes law; and if the policy which has been condemned by the sovereign voice be persisted in, it is an effort to make ours a government of one man, and not of the people. They say no; he says yes; and the matter must be decided between themselves. We have no idea that the President of the United States is ignorant of this condition, or that he will place himself in it.

Were any pervading policy or even an important measure of any Ministry that ever administered the British Government, met with half as decided a condemnation as the President's has, that Ministry would not hesitate a moment either to relinquish its policy or resign its office. Indeed a formal vote of the people or of their representatives, in such a case, may be taken as an indirect, though none the less imperative, request that they would do the one or the other. Rare cases have occurred of the Executive of the British Government taking the attitude of conflict with the people and the Representative branch, but the precedents were such, in their results and historic fame, that they are not likely to be reproduced in our case. The President's professions and, with the exception of a brief observation, his course and history, as well as his competency to see the precise situation, all conspire to induce the conviction that, unless he has lost all judgment of right and safety, and covets the character of usurper, the policy condemned by the people will be quietly allowed to go into oblivion, and the President and Congress will co-operate upon a new one. We hope he will see that the voice has that meaning, and that it is in the spirit of our institutions, and in the strict line of his own professions, that he act accordingly. Otherwise, our Republican Government is subverted, and a one-man power overbears the voice of the people.

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This party was organized to arrest the spread of slavery in the Territories, not to destroy it in the States. This design was the result of a conviction of a superiority of Freedom, and a love for it. Those who cherished this enlightened love of liberty were restrained in their sense of right and justice by their love of the forms of law, and their habit of observing precedent. Whilst the great mass of the party in the beginning aimed only at restricting slavery to certain States, it was evident to others that such an effort could only prove successful by the extinction of the institution in the States.

The sentiment of the South was concentrated on the defense of the institution, and any war upon it necessarily tended to consolidate the forces of that section in the defense of their cherished institution. Hence these two sentiments took the field, and Liberty triumphed on more than five hundred battle-fields.

The physical obstructions were thus removed, and the field is now open for the triumphant party to execute its divine mission. As the party has grown and strengthened, its mission has gradually unfolded until it is now evident that it must plant firmly and deeply its principles in every State and Territory under the jurisdiction of the Government.

Cherishing the spirit of the highest civilization, it seeks to mould its ideas into practical political institutions throughout the nation. It must be at once progressive and aggressive. It not only must advance itself, but carry its sentiments into every quarter of the land, and make them living institutions.

The Republican party is a system of propagandism. Its life is drawn from its power of expansion. When this ceases the party dies.

The only territory for it to occupy is the vast domain, wherein the Confederacy attempted to establish itself. The duty of the patriot is now to go forth and subdue the false principles that have so long held dominion over that region, and to supplant them with new and regenerating truths.

If this work is not accomplished by the statesmen, educators and advocates of this party, our glorious sacrifice of blood was but a vain and wicked trial of brute force. Such a conclusion is as irrational as it is unjust. The Union armies were the first detachments of missionaries sent forth by Divine Providence to subdue and rehabilitate that lovely land. Their mission was to wield the material sword. They have prepared the way for the second army of laborers who are to wield the sword of the spirit. They carry with them the principles of truth, liberty, justice and charity.

As auxiliaries to the establishment of a new order of things, it is necessary that a free press be firmly established. It is the national eye. Through it the body politic sees and walks.

Preparatory to this is a system of free schools. Education is essential to the acquisition of truth on every subject—and must be brought to every hamlet in the land.

The war gave us free labor, but the free school, the free press alone can give us intelligent labor.

Justice cannot be obtained without the eradication of prejudice. The free press, the free school, the free church, can alone effect the latter.

Uneducated labor is restricted to a few pursuits, educated labor presses into new fields of industry and evokes new elements of physical and intellectual power.

As the domain of labor is expanded, consumption and production is augmented, and exchange proportionally increased. Thus commerce, as manufactures and agriculture, keeps pace with the advancement of liberty and thought.

The increase of intelligence increases the desires and multiplies the demands of a people for the varied productions of civilization. Every school house is a stimulus to production and exchange.

The unity of this nation depends on the effort of the Republican party to establish a free press, free schools, free intelligent labor, with that enterprise and inventive power that has characterized the loyal States, in every part of the rebellious territory. In other words, this party must expand itself in those districts and make them what it has made the land in which it had its origin. When it shall have infused its benign influences over the whole Republic, then and not till then can it rest from its aggressive and conquering mission.

FROM EASE TO PENURY.

The holding of any portion of the human race in bondage is held to be, in itself, a crime, by almost the entire civilized population of the world. Yet those to whom the practice is most repulsive and abhorrent will be capable of comprehending—that is, if they are thinking people of enlarged views and experience—that there may be a condition of society where the most highly educated and conscientious take an entirely different view of the matter. It was so in the Southern States, as all who are not blindly prejudiced must know. There, the leading moralists and ministers of the gospel, almost without exception, went far beyond the mere defense of slavery. They advocated its perpetuity and extension, as a Divine institution, and one of the greatest blessings that Providence had ever allowed to develope for the general welfare of mankind. We cannot doubt that they honestly believed what they said; that they had persuaded themselves they were incontrovertibly right. If, then—as is abstractly allowed by the strictest constructionists—it requires guilty motive and a consciousness of wrong to constitute the commission of crime, we must modify our strictures with the charity which comes of considerate common sense, when we undertake to be retrospective censors of what has been at the South.

There is a harsh, a narrow, and we may say, un-Christian-like disposition with a certain class to exult over the calamities, which, for a time, the abolishment of slavery has entailed upon that section of the country, in which, before the war, it flourished. There are persons who revel in the idea of wealthy planters having to roll up their sleeves and gain a bare sufficiency on which to live by the sweat of their own brows. It is a source of positive joy to them to read of delicately nurtured ladies—accustomed to have each wish anticipated by obsequious servitors—compelled to bend over the wash tub and prepare their scanty food. This is not a proper spirit to indulge. Nothing could be more impolitic, if North and South are ever to be equal friends again; nor more pharisaically sinful, when we regard the universal tendency to one or another form of inherent depravity. We think the South made the most colossal and disastrous mistake of modern times, in cherishing this monstrous cancer that fed upon its very vitals; but think of the bitter agony it underwent, when that cancer was plucked out by the roots, and then say what must be the nature of one who would exult over the idea of the subsequent torture that precedes healing.

Such of the southern people as have been, by the events of the past five years, reduced from wealth and luxury to poverty and want, are as much deserving our compassion as the poor whites and emancipated negroes. These latter have never been accustomed to better food and lodging than their labor can procure them now. The change of circumstances involves reward instead of punishment for them; while to their former owners it brings humiliation, suffering and despair. "Granted that they only are to blame for what has happened; that they dragged this weight of misery on their own heads; yet they are crushed now, and it is ungenerous to triumph over them in their extremity. We do not speak of the blatant politicians, the deliberate conspirators, the scurrilous writers and public haranguers who agitated the war, and whose present stock in trade is denunciation of the Yankee, and whose chief sport is brutal persecution of the freedman. On them no retribution too severe could be visited; but, for those who sit weeping among the ruins of a vast social fabric; those who are sad and humbled; who have been cast from their high places into the dust; who think of rebellion only to deplore the destruction it has wrought; for these we ask—from all whose hearts are not melted by fanaticism and intolerance—forgiveness, condolence and pity.

It is from among them that we must look for allies in the work of regenerating the South, and cementing once again the broken ties of Union. Those that have been the most severely chastened are ever the first to accept a renewal of friendship with a former foe, who, in the hour of triumph, treats them with tenderness and generosity. Offered on our part, will bring forth fruits of reciprocal goodwill. Though we may not, for years, be able to eradicate ideas—which have been literally bred in them—from their heads, we may, at least, subdue their hearts. We may gain their confidence sufficiently to show them what a universal system of education and an unfettered literature can accomplish toward the spread of intelligence and the consequent development of a people's national resources. And when they are once willing to understand that of which they know so little—the real springs of Northern prosperity and stability—no amount of hide-bound prejudice and pride can long keep them from desiring to follow our example in the hope of achieving similar results.

CORRUPTION OF THE CLUBS.

Let every affectionate wife tremble with apprehension when—in response to her anxious inquiry of "Where are you going this evening?"—her husband shall reply "Only to the Club, my dear."

That "Only to the Club" is, more than likely, but the inscription on a finger-post which points down the road to ruin and despair.

We are credibly informed that such is the case in New York, and we see no reason to doubt, that, in other large cities, there may not be more or less of a similar significance attaching to the same apparently harmless announcement.

The *Round Table*—a literary weekly, which, it is true, sometimes indulges in sensationalism, but is cautious enough to be generally relied upon—gives such an account of the demoralizing influences of the Clubs of the Metropolis, that we cannot but regard them as little better than antechambers to the warmest kind of Tophet.

In an elaborate article, it refers to the mysterious suicides and disappearances of men reputed wealthy, who blow their brains out, or abscond, without apparent cause, until, on winding up their affairs, it is discovered that they leave their families penniless, with nothing but a legacy of debt.

The cause of these tragic or mysterious events is declared to be the mania for high play which has been introduced into those attractive places of masculine resort—the fashionable Clubs—a mania which has taken into the maelstrom of recklessness and ruin all merchant, professional man and loafer. He has also got into trouble with the yachtsmen, among whom he had—on the strength of many dinners and much champagne—obtained some sort of recognition. While at a convivial gathering on board of one of the club craft last Monday night he waxed impudent, and was politely saluted on the eye by a fellow-yachtman, of the Vesta, the result of which was that the juvenile editor made his appearance the following morning with his visual organ under the protection of a Saddle Rock oyster.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT.—Gen Sheridan has assigned Gen. J. A. Mower to the command of the military district of Louisiana. Gen. Mower is known to the public not only from his gallant service during the war, but as one of the officers appointed to investigate the causes of the massacre at New Orleans, and one of the signers of the report which has been so obnoxious to the President and his supporters.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—This gentleman spoke in Boston Tuesday evening, and made another severe attack upon Congress, General Grant, &c. He considers Congress a swindling concern, because it underlook, in its last long session, to find a neutral spot that was neither up to the level of popular idea, nor low enough to come under Executive patronage.

THE FENIANS.—The Chicago *Journal* says: The Fenians, and many other Irishmen in this city voted the straight Republican ticket yesterday. This is progress in the right direction. We congratulate our Irish fellow citizens on this evidence of their having at last opened their eyes to their political duty.

SINCE the reduction of the charges for messages over the Cable, the business has been largely increased. The reduction was one-half.

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON THE VOTE.

The *Times*, the notoriously candid and ingenuous organ of the lost cause in Chicago, appears to be in a measure stupefied by the blow that the election has given it. It speaks of its party and the performance thereof on election day with a seriousness and candor quite out of its usual fashion. We can, in the premises, trust what it says of its own party:

"On the Democratic side the vote would have been larger had the party organization been better."

Quite likely; but why was the organization so poor, unless it was that intelligent people would not be organized on so bad a platform as that of the Democratic party?

"No effort was made to bring voters to the polls, and even the arrangements for the distribution of ballots were imperfect and inadequate."

Worse still! even the workers and leaders of the party were seized with the same disgust or despondency. Again, it says, hundreds of Democrats "lost their votes by coming to the polls too late." Forgot the day, probably, or mistook the place of voting, or deemed it more creditable to stay away. "Besides," says the bewildered *Times*, "the most extraordinary apathy prevailed." This is easily accounted for on the principles we have already referred to. Sensible Democrats were ashamed of the position of the party, just as they were in the beginning and progress of the rebellion. Finally the *Times*, perplexed and disappointed, adds, in italic letters, "*not more than* ONE THIRD *of the Democratic vote was polled.*" If true, that is the biggest and handsomest feather ever placed in the cap of the Chicago Democracy.

If the *Times*, now, just had the wisdom to learn a lesson from the pupils which it has so assiduously, but it would seem unsuccessfully, been trying to indoctrinate in the worst and wildest sort of political opinions, the defeat it has received at the hands of intelligent and patriotic voters, would prove the happiest experience of its public life. We can attest the zeal, industry and political unscrupulousness with which the *Times* has labored in the canvass. And we cannot take its confession of the absence of two-thirds of its party from the polls as anything else than a proof of the badness of its cause, the party itself being the judge.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

President JOHNSON appealed from Congress to the People. The supporters of Congress assented and agreed to abide by the result. The October elections resulted in overwhelming Republican majorities in the States that voted then. Of the twelve that voted on Tuesday last, ten went the same way, to wit:

Massachusetts	70,000
New York	12,000
New Jersey	5,000
Illinois	40,000
Michigan	30,000
Wisconsin	18,000
Missouri	20,000
Kansas	10,000
Iowa	40,000

On the other side stand rebel-conquered Maryland with some 5,000 majority—composed entirely of returned rebels—and always rebel Delaware, with about 1,000.

The verdict is as emphatic as any that was ever given by the American people. What says MR. JOHNSON?

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The New York *Times* intimates that Mr. D. H. CRAIG was removed from the post of General Agent, because he attempted to "convert the agencies and facilities of the Association to his own personal use and profit." The Association has for years been a huge monopoly, and a standing example of "how not to do it." Now that a change has taken place, we hope for something better. Perhaps the best reform would have been the entire desolving of the Association.

THE Boston *Post* records the disheartening fact, that "in the two Boston Districts the Conservatism vote was not up to the general expectation." The complaint is general—and one would suppose that Conservative would be speedily abandoned by such as do not prefer results like that over which the *Post* laments.

MARYLAND AND NEW JERSEY.—In Maryland we lose one United States Senator and gain one in New Jersey, in addition to the one elected by the Legislature last month. The loss of two Representatives in Maryland is made up by the two gained in New Jersey.

THE result in Maryland—brought about by the votes of thousands of notorious rebels—is a sharp argument in favor of giving the ballot to all loyal men. What reason or justice is there in denying the ballot to loyal men when disloyal men have it?

ONE THING—a fact not likely to be reversed—gives the loyal people great security and confidence; and that is, there will be in both branches of Congress a working Republican two-thirds—a power greater than the veto—the master of the President.

THE defeat of LONGYEAR, in the Third District, Michigan, and the election of a Republican, is virtually a gain. The defeated candidate, though elected two years ago as a Republican, went off with JOHNSON, and—there he is!

ROGERS, of New Jersey, and HOGAN, of Missouri, the leaders of Johnsonism in Congress, have both been defeated—the former by HALSEY, the latter by PYLE, both Republicans.

NOT SO BAD.—Our loss of Congressmen in Maryland is *two*, not *ten*, as we printed it yesterday.

Failure of Pork Packers.

D. & S. Coffin, extensive pork packers of Indianapolis, made an assignment. Their liabilities are not known. The judgments obtained against them have amounted to $50,000

IT is becoming matter of general gossip, that James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has fizzled badly in his endeavors to assume the managerial mantle of his father, as conductor of the New York *Herald*. He has also got into trouble with the yachtsmen, among whom he had—on the strength of many dinners and much champagne—obtained some sort of recognition. While at a convivial gathering on board of one of the club craft last Monday night he waxed impudent, and was politely saluted on the eye by a fellow-yachtman, of the Vesta, the result of which was that the juvenile editor made his appearance the following morning with his visual organ under the protection of a Saddle Rock oyster.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Martinsburg, N. Y., *New Era* says that a very important decision has been rendered in that circuit by Judge Hall, in relation to suits of persons who were in the rebel army. He is a man of indomitable nature, possessed of energy and will, he is, twelve hours later, on his way to Europe, with what he can hastily collect of the few outstanding credits he has given. If he be one who easily succumbs before a hostile fate, his house will be aroused at dawn with the sharp crack of a pistol; there will be knocking at the door that he shall never hear; a rush to know the worst; a spectacle of the supposed prosperous and model citizen weltering in his blood; slain by his own hand, for what inexplicable reason none can tell.

The select circle that gathers that same evening at the Club is in the secret, of course. They shrug their shoulders when they meet; swear the absent or the dead was a deuced good fellow, while he lasted, but he would play high, you know; hope it isn't quite so bad as people say; and then they buzz around the flame that has destroyed him, with more than accustomed eagerness and desperation. The most desperate being those who are worst singed themselves—those who are nearest to that end of his, which, had not reason and reflection been completely drowned, might warn them while there still was hope of their salvation.

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON THE VOTE.

The *Times*, the notoriously candid and ingenuous organ of the lost cause in Chicago, appears to be in a measure stupefied by the blow that the election has given it. It speaks of its party and the performance thereof on election day with a seriousness and candor quite out of its usual fashion. We can, in the premises, trust what it says of its own party:

"On the Democratic side the vote would have been larger had the party organization been better."

Quite likely; but why was the organization so poor, unless it was that intelligent people would not be organized on so bad a platform as that of the Democratic party?

"No effort was made to bring voters to the polls, and even the arrangements for the distribution of ballots were imperfect and inadequate."

Worse still! even the workers and leaders of the party were seized with the same disgust or despondency. Again, it says, hundreds of Democrats "lost their votes by coming to the polls too late." Forgot the day, probably, or mistook the place of voting, or deemed it more creditable to stay away. "Besides," says the bewildered *Times*, "the most extraordinary apathy prevailed." This is easily accounted for on the principles we have already referred to. Sensible Democrats were ashamed of the position of the party, just as they were in the beginning and progress of the rebellion. Finally the *Times*, perplexed and disappointed, adds, in italic letters, "*not more than* ONE THIRD *of the Democratic vote was polled.*" If true, that is the biggest and handsomest feather ever placed in the cap of the Chicago Democracy.

If the *Times*, now, just had the wisdom to learn a lesson from the pupils which it has so assiduously, but it would seem unsuccessfully, been trying to indoctrinate in the worst and wildest sort of political opinions, the defeat it has received at the hands of intelligent and patriotic voters, would prove the happiest experience of its public life. We can attest the zeal, industry and political unscrupulousness with which the *Times* has labored in the canvass. And we cannot take its confession of the absence of two-thirds of its party from the polls as anything else than a proof of the badness of its cause, the party itself being the judge.

PERSONAL.

—The scene at the funeral of Miss Seward, in Auburn, is described as having been exceedingly affecting. Her remains, attended by her father and family, with other relatives and friends, including Dr. H. Robinson, Jr., her physician, reached the city by special train in the evening, and were met at the depot by pall-bearers selected from her most intimate friends, by a committee, consisting of the pall-bearers who assisted at her mother's funeral more than a year ago, and by a large number of other citizens, and conveyed to the family residence on South street, where they now are. The scene at home at the opening of the coffin, no language can describe. The venerable father bent over the casket as the undertaker removed the cover, and his face written all over with the intensest anguish as he looked for the last time upon, and with a sigh from his inmost heart of hearts, turned to the relatives and friends with the remark, "Thereshe is; come and see her." There was not, for there could not have been, a dry eye in the room. The Secretary soon recovered himself sufficiently to receive the condolence of his attending neighbors and friends. Her death being regarded here as the resulting consequence of the shock she received at the time of the assassination tragedy which carried away her beloved mother, the memory of those painful scenes was instantly recalled and intermingled with sympathies for the present bereavement. We did not fail to recall the scene, so well described by Addison, when the dead body of Cato's son was brought to him. It was hard—very hard for that stout-hearted patriot to lose his boy, but nevertheless he essayed to speak.

—The Emperor Napoleon is fifty-eight years of age, and one who has lately conversed with him says his health is evidently failing very much, though his Majesty takes great pains to conceal the fact. His case would probably be best described by saying that he fails easily ill, for his symptoms are not always the same. No attempt is in themselves a very serious complaint for a sovereign; sometimes a renal weakness, and sometimes something else. But in all that there is nothing particularly serious.

—General Hemmingsen, a well-known military character, whose wife is a niece of the late Patriarch of Georgia, and who went South at the outbreak of the war in order to engage in the rebel service, is now engaged in the distilling of whisky at Richmond.

—The phrase, "the schoolmaster is abroad," it seems, was first used by Lord Brougham in a speech delivered in the British Parliament on the twenty-ninth of January, 1828. The following is an extract from that speech and contains the quotation referred to, which I have no doubt originated with Lord Brougham: "Let the soldier be abroad, if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage, a personage less imposing in the eyes of some—perhaps less significant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust him more than the soldier, armed with all the terrors of war, than the soldier in full military array."

—Hermann Goldschmidt, well known in art circles at Paris, died in that city on the 29th of August. He was the son of a merchant, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but was left until on visiting Holland, when he was thirty years of age, that he developed a talent for painting. In science, as well as in art, the proficiency of Goldschmidt was remarkable—his discoveries in astronomy, especially, being accounted of great value.

—Gen. Butler has a speech on view before the election, replying to the card of General Schouler, says that when he was fitting out his New Orleans expedition, he asked Gen. Cushing to go out as Brigadier General. He consented, and President Lincoln consented to have him go; but narrow-minded Republicans opposed and prevented it. He said, further, that he desired to draw as many Democrats into the expedition as possible, and represented to Mr. Lincoln that he was failing to get Democratic support for the war, because of the exclusion of Democrats from military appointments. He told Mr. Lincoln that he could get six thousand Democrats to go down to New Orleans if he could have his way in the appointment of Democratic officers, and these six thousand men would not be at home to vote against him. Mr. Lincoln told him to go to see Cameron. From Cameron he got permission to raise the six thousand men.

—MRS. Anna Totman, of Hartwell, Maine, in her sixty-sixth year, during the year ending August first, 1866, wove 354 yards of cloth, knit 200 skeins of yarn, knit 200 yards of net, did work enough for a neighboring family to amount to fifteen dollars, besides doing the housework for herself and husband.

—Mr. Peabody has written a letter to the trustees of Phillips's Academy, Andover, tendering them the sum of $35,000, to be by them and their successors held in trust for the purpose of endowing a chair of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in the school, in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the welfare of the academy. Mr. Peabody has had several relatives placed in and educated in this school, and has written from his letter, which is dated Oakland, Maryland, October 30th.

—The latest foreign steamer brings intelligence of the death of Mr. Snyder, by whose inventions the English Government will be enabled to convert Enfield rifles into breech loaders. Although an immense sum will be made by the heirs of the inventor, he was awarded only a contemptible pittance for his time and expense in perfecting it, and two weeks ago even this amount was withheld, and he was living in destitution. The circumstances attending his death are very discreditable to the ungrateful Government.

New York City.

The *Tribune* says: Enormous majorities were rolled up against us yesterday in this city and Brooklyn—much larger than we believed possible, though less than were claimed by our adversaries. The influence of Federal power and patronage is irresistible for a part of this; but the liquor question for far more. The great body of our German born citizens, who cherish an abstract and sentimental devotion to the freedom of man, are yet more devoted to the freedom of lager. They would like to compel the cure of human progress, but they must have their beer or life pipe and social indication on Sunday. There is a collision between their habits and the fundamental laws of our State. This collision has linked about five thousand votes from Governor Fenton and his friends and given them to our adversaries, making a difference of about ten thousand. To this, we probably owe the defeat of three if not four Republican candidates for Congress, with other local disasters.

THEY are very anxious in Cincinnati to prove the inferiority of Chicago, and hammer away upon the theme everlastingly. The great tunnel under Lake Michigan is pooh-poohed and declared not to be half such a big thing as the Chicagoans would seem to make out. Cincinnati's supremacy in journalistic enterprise is also extensively dilated on. It is stated that the two leading dailies of Cincinnati netted profits last year exceeding $20,000. Of the two journals of Chicago, excepting the one politicial and general field, the *Tribune* made $100,000 and the *Republican* lost about the same amount.

HON. Charles L. Mitchell, the colored man who was on Tuesday elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, will have the honor of representing in that body the wealthiest district in the State. It is the home of ex Governor Andrew and several other distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Mitchell is a printer, and served in the army, losing a leg in one of the battles before Richmond. There will be two colored men in the Massachusetts Legislature.

A Nice Distinction.

A very nice distinction, on account of color, is troubling the School Committee of Springfield, Ohio. The case is on trial in the District Court, and the question to be determined is the alleged admixture of African with Caucasian blood in the veins of two children of seemingly fair complexion and pure race.

The Committee claim that the children are one-fourth black, their mother being a mulatto, and their father (who is dead) a white man, while the mother alleges that she has no African blood in her veins, but is the daughter of an Englishman and an Indian woman, although she says that she was born in Virginia and sold into slavery in Mississippi, where her husband bought her in order to free and marry her. The Committee brought evidence to show that the mother had associated with negroes (which she on her part denied), and that her medical attendant always thought that she had some African as well as Indian blood. It appeared in evidence that the children had attended the regular school one term without objection, but the next term were refused admission; and the relator testified that she had employed white servants, that the white people in the neighborhood, including one member of the committee and his wife, had called on her, and that her oldest son had attended the public school and spent a year and a half at college, and while there another of the school committee figured in this action had been his room mate, and he had never heard any intimation from any student that he was not white.

SERIOUS differences and no small amount of excitement are rustling the usually placid surface of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York. The extremely High Church party—under the lead of the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity, and abetted to some extent by Bishop Potter,—are endeavoring to inculcate the doctrines of Pusey and Newman, and seek to enforce observance of the tractarian interpretation of the Rubric. This has created alarm among the Evangelicals, who are heading meetings, at which these innovations are denounced and declared not to be in conformity to wholesome discipline and the welfare of the cause. It is the intention of those identified with this movement to attack a system of theology, which they regard as a mere compromise with Roman Catholicism, and to handle the subject in a very plain manner. Foremost in the movement is the Rev. Dr. Tyng and his eloquent son. Dr. Tyng says he is resolved upon making one speech, at least, on the subject, if he should never be allowed to make another. A "Chapel of the Holy Innocents," which has been the center of the Puseyites in New York City, has proved itself a failure, and is about to break up. There is not, as we think, much danger of the very High or very Low Church principles succeeding in this country. The most esteemed of the clergy, and those who preach to the largest congregations and have the greatest amount of influence, belong to what is called the "Broad" Church.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New Orleans *Times* has discovered a mare's nest. He thought—or made believe he thought—that he had fixed the authorship of the "Letters of Junius" on Sir Philip Francis beyond a doubt. He somehow got hold of a letter from Horne Tooke to Francis, just before his departure for India, by Sir Philip to Dr. John Smith, Dean of Dool, and Rector of the Parish of St. Giles in the East, London—in which occurs this passage: "Let Draper whence; let Bedford sleep; let Grafton wriggle on the hook, and let Horne Tooke recreate himself with 'The Diversions at Purley.'" (!) They, the King, *et id genus omne*, have enough to digest until I return and we recommence the choking process." In reply a gentleman writes from Newport, Kentucky, to the Cincinnati *Commercial* saying: "A very plain tale shall put these gentlemen to flight. Philip Francis, (subsequently Sir Philip) embarked for India in 1774. John Horne did not assume the surname of Tooke until 1782, and the Diversions of Purley were first published in 1786. It was therefore impossible for Francis, when on 'the point of embarking for India,' viz: in 1774, to have known any such person as Horne Tooke, as that name did not exist until eight years afterwards; or anything of Horne Tooke's book, the Diversions of Purley, which was not published until twelve years afterwards." So we are as far from positively ascertaining who really was Junius as ever.

The Late Attempted Murder in Cleveland.

There were some errors in the account given a few days since of the late attempted murder of Thomas Cahill by his wife, and her subsequent attempted suicide, in Cleveland. Mr. Cahill's brother, a resident of this city, has just returned from Cleveland, and says the following is a correct version of the unfortunate affair. The wife of Thomas Cahill, the mother of five children, who became insane some time since, was suddenly seized with a mad frenzy, and grasping a razor, almost in an instant, before her husband could stay her hand, drew the instrument three times across her own throat, cutting herself severely, and once across the neck of her husband, inflicting a fearful gash, nearly six inches in length, extending from below the chin to the ear, and severing the carotid artery without severing it. Her husband finally overpowered her, and assistance came to hand. The woman's injuries were not considered dangerous, but her husband's were more serious. In his parlance are no raving, and measures have been taken to prevent any similar action on the part of the woman.

Prices and Finances.

The *Independent*, in an article on "Stability of Prices," says: "Prices are only rising to their natural level, and the time for inflation has yet to arrive. Capitalists who hesitate to invest their money in building houses, or by purchasing railroad stocks, will be eager enough to rush in at much higher rates by and by. Sagacious capitalists will accept the present financial condition of things, and profit by it. Fluctuations may be slight reactions, as there necessarily must be; but there will be two steps forward to one back. The "culminating point," which we hear so much about is yet a long way off. To culminate means to reach a height at which the next move is a descent, and there are no indications of our having arrived at any such point yet, nor near it."

THE INEQUALITY OF RACES.—The Hon. Schuyler COLFAX, in a recent speech at Detroit, said:

I never believed in negro equality. I believe God made us for his own wise purposes a superior race. We have proved ourselves, by our inventions in science, history and philosophy, to be superior to the negro. I believe in negro capacity. I do not believe in Chinese equality, nor in Malay equality. God made us superior to the race, and with it the greater responsibilities. But God forgive me, if while I think so, I would endeavor to grind down lower than oppressed race. Our principle is liberty to all. We all shall meet at the same judgment bar. But I think I can say without any impiety, I wish He had made all these races white, for had He done so, there would not be a Democrat to day.

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package of the above at 25 cents, will keep one barrel of cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. oct

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for nearly fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends knew that of late years my illness was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless, some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of the Cure, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all, even physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. ISAAC AIKEN,

Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

☞ Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.

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Drawers,
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Drill Chucks, &c.
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cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
sep29-daF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the PITTSBURGH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Capt. CHAS. W. McHENRY. By order.
no9-1 R. C. MILLER, Secretary.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
no9-6m

FOR SALE—
A LARGE BLACK
DRAUGHT HORSE,
Inquire of J. McALPIN,
337 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
no8-8

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of PUMPHREY & KIDD,
Was dissolved by mutual consent, on November 2, 1866. J. R. PUMPHREY having purchased R. D. KIDD'S entire interest. J. R. Pumphrey will settle all accounts and claims outstanding.
R. D. KIDD,
no8-R J. R. PUMPHREY.

J. R. McLAUGHLIN, JR., ... JAS. H. McKINNELL
WM. L. ELLIS & CO.,
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FRESH CAN, COVE, SPICED AND SHELL
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FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND GAME received daily by express. 21 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Draft and Note Books.

For sale by W. S. HYAES,
no8 corner Wood and Third streets.

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between SOL TRAUERMAN, SIMON MARKS and GEO. W. HENDERSON, is dissolved as of THIS DAY. All business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

SOL TRAUERMAN,
SIMON MARKS.
no9-2

JOS. P. RAIGH ..... WILLIAM MILLER.

Duquesne and West Point
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MESSRS. JOS. P. RAIGH & CO., beg to inform their friends and the public that they are building FORGES IN THE EAST, and are prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS,
CRANKS, PISTON RODS,
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Together with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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WITH RED RUBRICS.
A new edition in various styles of HANDSOME BINDINGS,
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NEW ARRIVALS
AT
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Nos. 126

The Daily Commercial

THE HAUNTING FACE.

What daily cares and thoughts give place
To careless memories, oft on it
Reckless unthought of a chance face
Which be one else will ever see.

No space can be within my ken
But there it happily lies in wait;
The shadows vail it in the gen—
The rays reveal it on the neight—

Down gazing in a stream that flies
Trouble at heath the placid eyes
I see the light of these dear eyes
And catch the gleaming of the hair.

Or as I watch the unchangi g sky,
Where fleecy clouds and nine enthrouds,
Whom fancy sees a crowned high,
That face as clear looks through openings in the clouds,

Look out through openings in the clouds,
Look out through openings in the clouds,
Look out through openings in the clouds,
Look out through openings in the clouds.

The solid darkness of the night
Around it forms a background deep;
Even specks are warm and bright
Within the vesthule of sleep.

The night it comes, unbidden stays;
And yet, dreamlike though it be,
No scene form that meets my gaze
Has such significance for me.

It tells of years that golden glide,
Of joys with no regrets between,
Of life expanded, glorified,
Of other things that might have been.

Fair as of yore, as young, as bright,
So glows it on my vision now
Years never rob the ore of light,
Nor leave a shadow on the brow.

Yet not on earth, nor in the skies,
Exists the face that haunts me so;
That which I hail, the beaming eyes,
Forever faded, long ago.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE FASHIONS.

In Winter Quarters—Reminiscences of the Fall Styles—A New Fan and Head-Dress—Winter Mantillas—The Pamela Bonnet—Dresses, Ornaments, etc.

PARIS, October 19.—"Home, home, sweet home." The tune and the words to the above old song have been running through my head ever since I took up my usual quarters yesterday in a comfortable winter snuggery I have not far from the Boulevard. * * * Saturday it was that I hung up my roving and picnic insignia on their window pegs. These articles comprise my alpenstock, a small French horn, a game bag, a racing belt, gauntlets, of course, in case of provocation, and, readers—must I say it?—my revolver! I should not have mentioned the latter, only there it is, hanging among my fishing rods, above my writing table. When I cast a glance up towards it I feel fired to heroism and at such times I dip my porcelain quill to the bottom of my inkstand in search of a bit or two.

But heroic courage is one of those exotics that brings no other pleasurable associations along with it beyond that enthusiasm which arises in the consciousness of having been very grand, whereas my quill, my long-tried friend and weapon, has procured the only real enjoyments I have ever felt. If I were thoroughly France-civilized, I should, of course, say that the joys I experience while talking about clothes to your readers are beyond the power of any known vernacular to convey; but I am afraid such a high state of refinement flavors somewhat of corruption.

As to my alpenstock, it reminds me of the last people I took into the salle de conversation at Baden, in which brilliantly illuminated assembly-room I counted six gentlemen and three ladies in full dress. They were all sitting along the walls in big, stiff chairs, and looking as solemn as people do in dentists' parlors while waiting, in self-communing fear, till it is their turn to be operated on. That was the last I dared to see of full styles this year; and now for our winter insignia.

I should begin with the Spanish fan, which is to be carved and jewelled as ever modest fans were before, only I have the newest, prettiest Spanish head dress to post that ever a Castilliana with southern skin, jet black eyes, and pouting cherry lips could have dreamed of.

High life is coming out in mantillas this winter. One present Neapolitan roof, its complice, is to be half as big as it was—that is, just sdiscernible square, a mere pretense for a foundation on which to place flower over one ear, and the mantilla over the top. The latter will fall like a veil over the face, but no lower down than the chin, then over the chignon behind, and be drawn over the shoulders, but will usually be fastened on the bosom with a flower to match the one of the catalan. Nothing can be more becoming. The ears and cheeks of high life will be protected, and the old members thereof will thus draw a veil over their wrinkles, which they certainly have not done since they adopted the invention open shapes as if they were just leaving their teens.

There are Pamela bonnets, with little round crowns, fanchon style; but the Marie Antoinettes are the pride of our best milliners. The raised Labelle, with velvet green leaves on the top, over tulle, are the full dress bonnets of this season.

As the bodies of our dresses are to be cut somewhat low, very pretty neckties are necessarily had to be pondered over; for not every lady who will insist on wearing Vandyke collars can boast of a swanlike, downy throat. The new neck ornament is made of narrow ribbon, either velvet or taffeta, tied on with long ends behind; but in front there is a velvet cover. Let me propose a flat heartsease, under which are sewn two ends, as if the owners were a bow to each of those two ends two more heartsease, making a group of five in front. This is prettier than any brooch, conceals a good deal, and is warm and tasteful.

Another new trifle—and trifles I never look over, for they give the finish and style to the plainest toilet—is the new set of velvet earrings and brooch, which is much prettier for winter wear than the dandelion flower parure.

There is a soft hue on velvet ball earrings which accompanies the natural down on the cheek. They are light, not expensive, and glossy. Emerald green sets, hanging in gold, or rather gilt hoops, match any dress, but dress blue velvet is more *intrigue*. The brooch is plain.

Another trimming that does not require any very serious recommendation, as it speaks for itself, is fine pomponette rosebbon. It will be worn for hair bands, and is made of small round floss balls on arrow ribbon. Pink, in all its shades, is the favorite pompon. At a distance these little round tufts look like real miniature roses.

The splendor of our jet passementeries and gimp ornaments can be described, though all the French say they cannot; but I do not think they can be surpassed. The richest trimmings for velvet and cloth sauques are rosettes, from which hang long cord loops, such as the military Hussars have dangling about their rigging. The loops end in pendents, which are either long, round, or oval. I must not forget to mention the new fringe in this series. It is made of a beaded passementerie trading, from which dice hang, each die being worked with cut jet beads. Its beauty consists in the way it stands out on the velvet, for the dice hang in the diagonal direction, not square, and they are a purpe tail motion.

The "velvet cross" for the neck, the silver galoon," which is a ribbon flowing down with steams of cut jet; the new belt, which is a band to be sown on the waist, and which has twelve jet ribbon pendents equally sewn on the skirt, are this week's orders.

Rosettes are placed everywhere, even on the front of Tudor hats, which are very much worn on the nose, on account of the ever-encroaching chignons.

HOW PARCHMENT IS MADE.—Parchment made of the skins of sheep and lambs: though that kind which is used for the heads of drums is said to be made of goat skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skins of young calves. The mode of preparation is: first take off the hair or wool, then steep the skin in lime, and afterwards stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame. When thus fixed, it is scraped with a blunt iron tool wetted, and rubbed with chalk and pumice-stone; and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times, on each side of the skin, till it is fit for use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times; and it is curious that, from about the seventh to the tenth century, it was beautiful, white, and good; but that the later times it was very inferior, dirty-looking parchment came into use, which is the appearance of being much older on the new. The reason for this is supposed to be that the writers in those latter centuries used to pare their own parchment; while at an earlier date, it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was so rare and price that great numbers of the older manuscripts were erased with pumice-stone, or the ink rubbed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing purposes. *Hide and Leather Interest.*

THE EXPRESSION OF THE EYE.—They say at a game in France in which certain members of a company are entirely concealed with the exception of their eyes. Everything is hidden except the eye itself, and then it is the business of the rest of the company to identify the concealed persons simply by their eyes. One who had played at this game told us that the difficulty of such identification is incredibly great, and that he himself was nearly to find out his own wife when thus concealed. More than this, it happened that on one occasion a lady celebrated for her beauty, and especially distinguished by her fine eyes, la Duchesse de M——, as drawn into engaging in this pastime, where being only one other person hidden besides herself, and this an old gentleman not celebrated for his eyes. The pair were duly concealed and bandaged up with nothing but their eyes visible, and then the person, a lady who was to declare for whom the respective eyes belonged was introduced. Without a moment's hesitation she walked up straight to where the old gentleman was placed, and exclaimed, "Ah, there is no one but la Duchesse de ——— who can boast such eyes as these." ——— who can boast such eyes as these." he had made the choice, and it was the wrong one.—*Macmillan's Magazine for September.*

A New Textile.

The last discovery which comes to us from Nevada is agricultural rather than miners', but very important. It is of a new textile, such as was eagerly sought when the rebellion broke out, but unsuccessfully. The plant now discovered has its home in the Humboldt Valley, where it grows in large quantities, and can, of course, be made to grow more thriftily by cultivation, while, if it has the values which are ascribed to it, it will soon be removed to other fields and propagated among regular crops.

The plant is said by the discoverers to be superior to any textile now in use. Though styled hemp, it is called so on account of its closer similarity to that than any other growth. It has a stronger and finer fibre than the proper hemp, and a much longer staple. In proportion to the wood, too, the fibre is much more abundant. It can be more easily separated than flax or hemp, and can be stripped clean from the stalk without preparation.

Nevada lies between thirty-seven degrees and forty-two degrees North. This corresponds with the latitude of Northern California, of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Indianapolis, Columbus and Philadelphia. The Humboldt River, along which the new hemp grows, runs from the mountains of that name Westward, through a mountains country. If, therefore, experiment proves what is now claimed for this textile, it can be profitably cultivated from its original habitation to our own doors, and will enhance the value of the hemp harvest in those States where it is now an important feature. *Phila. Gazette.*

The Coming Meteors.

As we are promised, by scientific authority, another meteoric "show," after the brilliant style of 1833, which is to come off about the 12th or 14th of this month, it may be well enough for the more timid to have revived an anecdote of the last one, as an admonition to them to have their *wardrobes* ready:

On that memorable night, in November, 1833, old Peyton Roberts, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door, he saw, with amazement, the sky lit up with the falling meteors, and he concluded at once the world was on fire, and the day of judgment had come. He stood for a moment gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then with a yell of horror sprang out of the door into the yard, right into the midst of the falling stars, and there, in his efforts to dodge them, he encountered a series of ground tumbling that would have done honor to a rope dancer. His wife, being awakened in the meantime, and seeing Peyton jumping and skipping about the yard, bawled out to him to know "What in the name of common sense he was doin' out that, dancin' round without his clothes on," but Peyton heard not. The judgment, and long black accounts he would have to settle, made him heedless of all terrestrial things, and his wife, by this time becoming alarmed at his behavior, sprang out of bed, and running to the door, shouted out at the top of her lungs:

"Peyton, I say Peyton, what do you mean, jumpin' about that? Come and put your trowsers on."

"Trowsers! What in thunder's the use of trowsers when the world's on fire!"

A NEW BIBLICAL COMPARISON.—Mr. Andrew Johnson's own assumption of the character of the Moses of the emancipated slaves, in a speech made before the Presidency dazzled his eyes, has become familiar in the mouths of the whole people as a household word. Its frequent quotation has been rather damaging to Mr. Johnson than otherwise; but, undeterred by this example, the Richmond *Times*, in the course of a historical review of the question at issue before the nation, thus oddly introduces the President in a new character, and as withstanding temptations of the existence of which we have not hitherto heard:

"Unfortunately for the rule and ruin Congress, Andrew Johnson is not a man of pliant conscience, upon whom they can rely to aid them in the overthrow of the Constitution and the liberties of the American people. As soon as it was discovered that he was a political Joseph, whom the wives of the radical Potiphars could not seduce from the paths of republican virtue, he became 'an obstacle to be removed;' and this cry has been increasing in volume until now the whole pack of curs, with such a beast as Butler in lead, clamor for impeachment."

NO MORE "WATERFALLS."—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* says that a most peculiar decree has been issued by the municipal council of the department of Corrego. That august assembly met last week in high council and decided that the practice so prevalent of late years for the young women of Normandy and Brittanny to sell their hair in the market places of their respective villages, was highly immoral, and therefore passed a stringent forbidding the same. The custom has been that those who wished to dispose of their *chevelure* should wear bright ribbons in their chignon, which were synonymous with the words, "look at my hair, it is for sale." Hair venders were then privileged to go up to the girl, untie the ribbons, examine the hair, and bargain as to its price. As soon as this knotty point was decided, the purchaser, armed with scissors, cuts off his merchandise, leaving but a few short curls in front.

THE Cardinal Vicar at Rome has issued a proclamation calling for special services in honor of St. Michael, who is described by his Eminence in the following terms: "The invincible St. Michael, Archangel, the captain of the celestial phalanxes; the first support of divine justice; the glorious conqueror of the earliest revolt—that of the rebel angels; the defender of the Church of God under the old and the New Testament dispensation; the patron of privileged souls at the tribunal of the inexorable Judge of the living and the dead; he, moreover, who is destined to expel and enchain Lucifer in the consummation of the ages, for the eternal triumph of Jesus Christ, of his immaculate mother Mary, and his immortal Church."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE ever known to man is MCALPIN'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it. 308 FLEMING, Agent. 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Farewell Benefit of the great actor,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will repeat, by request, his great personation of Mr. Foggrove and Columbus
THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented the new comedy, in three acts, entitled
FLIES IN THE WEB.
Mr. Foglove, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Brougham.
To conclude with
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Grand Matinee.
The wonderful Artiste VESTVALI will appear on Monday.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
Complimentary Farewell Benefit to W. C. SMYTHE,
For which occasion the Military Spectacle of THE FRENCH SPY; OR, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
A SPLENDID OLIO
By the great Company and a host of Volunteers.

MASONIC HALL.—
SANFORD'S
OPERA TROUPE.
THE FAR-FAMED
SAM. SANFORD,
WILL OPEN AT THE ABOVE HALL
Monday Evening, Nov. 12th,
AND CONTINUE
Every Evening During the Week,
In their MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENTS, introducing THE BEST ETHIOPIAN TALENT in this country.
SIX COMEDIANS,
Headed by SAM. SANFORD IN PERSON, who appears nightly.
SEE SMALL BILLS OF THE DAY.
Admission, 35 CENTS. Reserved Seats, 50 CTS.
SATURDAY—A GRAND MATINEE, at REDUCED PRICES, for Children and their guardians.
SAM S. SANFORD,
no9-tf Manager and Proprietor.

GERMAN THEATER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 9th,
Will be presented for the first time,
STADT UND LAND,
ODER
DER VIEHAENDLER.
Tickets to be had at the THEATER OFFICE, or at CHAS. MERBITZ'S, 32 Grant street. no8

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
no9 tf&w **NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.**

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel No. 5 W 0D STREET, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
Important Extra Announcement.
TWO NIGHTS MORE of the great scenic romance of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
And THE LAST, MOST POSITIVELY.
The Director has always acrrv-i at the strictest fulfillment of his announcements, but the present very evident public desire for a continuation of this eminently successful production, varied by the increasing succession of crowded Houses which thus far has attended its performance induces him to withhold until Monday next the coming scenic novelty, and present
THE THREE GUARSMEN.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, November 9th and 10th.
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, most positively will be given the first representation of unbroidedly the most effective and attractive dramatic production of modern times, entitled the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Which has not been played in this city since the last engagement of Mr. Scuthcal, and never with the same attention to new and elegant scenery and strength of cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Fashionable 25 cent Matinee. For performance, the delightful romance of the MARBLE HEART.

MASONIC HALL.—
THE LAST WEEK,
THE LAST WEEK,
OF THE GREAT
Arabian Nights
ENTERTAINMENT!
This unparalleled exhibition, which has already created such a furore in this city, will positively close this week, as other engagements preclude the possibility of a longer stay. Being engaged to reopen in London, at St. James's Hall, for a season of eighteen weeks, it will shortly leave this country for England, never to return.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AND ON
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons
At 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.
CLOSING POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.
Admission—25 CENTS.
Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock.
Exhibition commences at half-past 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S
Mercantile Library Association.
THE LECTURE COMMITTEE
Announce their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known persons:
JAS. E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
DR. GEORGE WILSON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE TILTON,
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
GEN. ALEXANDER TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England.
JOHN G. SAXE,
HORACE GREELEY, and others,
BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and DR. BELL, ONE are expected.
Season Tickets entitling the holders to Reserve Seats at those Lectures, for which seats may be secured, can be had of the Members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.
Price, as heretofore $3 00.
JAS. B. SCOTT, WM. P. HERBERT, O. P. SMITH, JAS. B. MORGAN, Committee.
BENJ. F. JENNINGS, THOS. N. MILLER, OLIVER LEMON, Committee.
oct6-tf

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACHERY
No. 1, Johnston's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Theatres and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have a conspicuous one of the same. se25-1y

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—
A Neat Brick House,
Eligibly situated, in Allegheny City, containing two parlors, a hall, six rooms, and a finished attic. The rooms are newly painted and papered and will be completely arranged, water in the house and gas in every room. Inquire of JOHN KUWAH at the store No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny. no8-3

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY
ACRES under excellent improvement, on which there are erected a Frame Dwelling of 8 Rooms, Barn and Standing and Spring House, with a never-failing Spring. There are 150 orchards of select fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c. This property is situated in Indiana town, Westmoreland county, Penna. Terms easy. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES, Baker street, near Allen, Lawrenceville. no8

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
Elegant Residence in Allegheny city, on Washington street near East Commons, being the residence of John Bissell, Jr., deceased. The lot is 50 feet front on Washington street by 300 feet deep. The house is a two story double Brick, containing 11 rooms, and furnished with all modern conveniences. Also a brick stable and carriage house on out.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no7 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge streets, Allegheny city. Corner Lot 34 feet front on West Common and 200 feet on Ridge street. Two Lots on Ridge street, which front on West Common and 240 feet to a street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
oc30 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge streets, Allegheny, having a front of 75 feet on West Common and 200 feet on Ridge street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
oc30 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad: 1 Lot 3½ acres with Brick House containing four rooms; 1 Lot 2 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. LEVIS, Jr., at 49 Wood street, or
JOHN D. BAILEY,
oc27 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD
tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two story frame house and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never-failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Economy. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no4 No. 102 Fourth street.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—
I have this day sold my entire Interest in STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY, and in firm of CLARK & SUMNER, to Col. ELI C. CLARK, of that firm.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE.
October 29th, 1866. no6 8

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. M. HARTON & CO., No. 90 Water street, was dissolved on the 20th day of October, 1866, by the death of T. M. Harton. All persons having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement to
GEO. M. ARMSTRONG, or
JOHN B. DALGAS,
Surviving partners, at the Old Stand, No. 90 Water street. oc26-tw

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER
SHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE BASSETT, ALFRED M. PEARSON and ALEX. W. MORROW, in the Box Manufacturing Business, was dissolved on the 17th of October, 1866, by the retirement of ALEX. W. PEARSON. The business will be continued under the name and style of BASSETT & MORROW.
GEORGE BASSETT,
ALEX. W. MORROW.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO PART-
NERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MILLER & RICKETSON, was dissolved by the decease of C. W. Ricketson, 27th ult. The business will be continued as heretofore by Wm. Miller, to whom all those indebted to late firm will please make payment, and those having claims against them for settlement.
WILLIAM MILLER.
October 16, 1866.—oct7-tw

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ARSCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Arschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
ALANSON GUTMAN,
ADAM ARSCHLEMANN.
oc9-tw

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.

JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workman hip. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants.
No. 129 SECOND STREET,
oc1-1y Between Wood and Smithfield.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy of GROVER & BAKER, at
no9-tf **NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.**

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

FRESH
BUTTER, EGGS,
And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at
COOK BROS. & CO.,
oc4 345 Liberty street.

FANCY
GOODS AND TOYS.
The attention of the trade is called to our large and well selected stock of direct imported and American VARIETIES FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, which we offer at closest Wholesale and Retail prices. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET.
oc17-tw,eod **FOERSTER & SCHWARZ.**

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 17 Fifth Street
NE PLUS ULTRA
CLOTHING HOUSE
AND
Furnishing Goods
FOR
Men and Youths.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,
Have received and opened their new and extensive stock of
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, etc.,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Their goods are noted for durability, perfect make, style, fit and quality.
Messrs. N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S new assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Umbrellas and Canes, &c.,
Is the largest and finest ever offered to the Pittsburgh public.
They respectfully invite an examination of their stock.
no2-M,W,F N. GROSSMAYER & CO.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NEW STOCK
RAILWAY RUGS,
SHAWLS,
FOOT MUFFS,
FUR GLOVES and
COLLARS,
no8 eod

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRPS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
oct

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Lace Caps and Ruffles,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Kalmuck, Kid and Worsted Plaids,
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles,
Hosiery—a complete assortment,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
Berlin and American Zephyr,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All the goods being purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

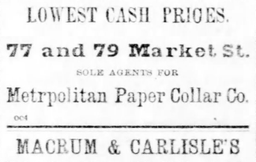
MEDICAL.

WM. J. RANK.....SAML. H. DRUIT
KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oc23

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
jy5

PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.
Parlors 96 and 97,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
DEVOTES ESPECIAL ATTENTION
TO DISEASES OF THE



AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Blindness, Cross Eye, Failing of the Eyelid, Cataract etc., Deafness, Roaring and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharge from the Ears, etc., Diseases of the Nose, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affections of the Heart and Stomach. oc20

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG.....GUY L. SMITSON.
LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
LONG & LANE,
PAINTERS,
oc29-ym 60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BAREY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
No. 204, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh
jy28-1y

CARPENTERS.

J. B. HARSHAW.....H. E. CRANE.
HARSHAW & CRANE,
CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop, will be promptly attended. au12-3m

STEAM GAUGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blue Gauges, Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGEE,
my2-1y-M,WAF Agent for the above, 118 Third st.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS!
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE LIGHTNESS and economy with that GRACE AND ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first-class skirts.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
se11-3m

HOTELS.

THE
REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Odd Fellows' Hall)
No. 64 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened. It is centrally located in the commercial portion of the city of Pittsburgh, and is within easy access of all the Railroad and Steamboat Depots. It is newly furnished throughout, and is one of the most comfortable and desirable Hotels in the country. The
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Is constantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Worsley has an extended acquaintance with the wants of the traveling and local public, and personally superintends the entire establishment. He is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
☞ ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Sts,
PHILADELPHIA,
THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS WITH ALL THE APPOINTMENTS OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
CURTIS DAVIS, Proprietor.
oc18-eod-tm

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
au30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
se28eod 87 FOURTH STREET.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2¼, 3, 3¼ and 3½ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice,
oct25

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER CALENDARS AND REGULATORS,
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
no6-ym PITTSBURGH, PA.

SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
NO. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. no22-ym-tf-wkly

WILL T. WILEY,
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,
WYLIE STREET, near Fifth.
oct2 tf,thsat

ATTORNEYS

L. P. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND
CLAIM AGENT,
115 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
W. R. COOK.....JAMES EVANS
COOK & EVANS,
Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents,
OFFICE, KUHN'S LAW BUILDING
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention given to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay under the old and new Acts.
au4-ym

MERCHANT TAILORS.

OVERCOATINGS—
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
FINE ENGLISH BEAVERS,
FINE FRENCH BEAVERS,
FINE FROSTED BEAVERS,
FINE MOSCOW BEAVERS,
FINE ENGLISH PILOT,
FINE BUSINESS COATINGS,
AT
H. SMITH'S
TAILOR

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Eastern	Second Mail	9 15 p. m.
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.
Western	First Mail	3 p. m.
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Sea-board	First Mail	3 p. m.
Southern	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Oil Creek	One Mail	12 midnight.
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.
Butler, Harmony & Freeport	One Mail	12 midnight.
Allegh'y Valley	One Mail	12 midnight.
Brownsville	One Mail	6 a. m.

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Sunday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

FIRE AT RAVENSWOOD.—Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, as the steamer Quickstep was passing Ravenswood, Jackson county, West Va., a large fire was raging there.

THE YOUNG MAN, Samuel Johnson, who so accidentally shot himself, at Rochester, on last Wednesday a week ago, died of his injuries on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock. Young Johnson always bore a good character and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. His funeral will take place to-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock.

ALLEGHENY GAS LAMPS.—The young women employed at the various cotton mills in Allegheny city, complain that the night watchmen shut off the gas too early. The women are on their way to work from four to five o'clock in the morning, and are compelled to reach the mills through perfect darkness, owing to the lamps being extinguished at four o'clock. Would it not be well for the Council Committee on Gas Lighting to have the lamps burning at least to five o'clock? They would confer a favor on the working classes of Allegheny by doing so.

A REMARKABLE cure by the Indian Herb Doctor, at 104 Liberty street: This is to certify that having intensely suffered for some time from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, nervousness, and general debility, congestion, exhaustion, pain in the breast, &c. After trying the most scientific doctors of the present age without the least particle of relief, I commenced to use the Vegetable Medicine which has restored me to perfect health.

W. H. MATTHEWS,
Foreman of Union Iron Mills.

Shell Oysters at Fifteen Cents a Dozen.—The place to get the cheapest and best shell oysters is at the Non-pareil Dining Room, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets. On and after to-day We intend to sell shell oysters at 15 cents, 25 c ms and 40 cents per dozen, and we defy any house in Pittsburgh to compete with us in prices or in quality. Shell oysters at 15 cents per dozen, steamed at 37½ cents and fried at 40 cents. Meals at all hours, day and night. Don't forget to give us a call at Nonpareil Dining Saloon, corner Liberty and St. Clair. GOEHLER & BROWN, Proprietors.

A New "Greaser."

By the above caption, we have no reference to the Mexican "greaser," nor the kind of "greaser" used by housewives on the griddle, for baking buckwheat cakes, or any other kind of cakes. Far from it. Nor should we have written a line upon so greasy a subject, but for the fact that in passing through the extensive sheet iron works of Messrs. Moorhead & Co., a day or two since, under the guidance of Mr. James Gray, we noticed that the rolls had placed at four to five per cent. with the best stock thereof the street.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

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Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The following opinions were delivered and cases argued before the Supreme Court yesterday:

OPINION BY STRONG, J.—Pipers vs. Keppie; Westmoreland county. Affirmed.

Huff vs. M. Cauley; Westmoreland county. Affirmed.

BY AGNEW, J.—Curry vs. Bolt; Armstrong county. Affirmed.

Henderson vs. Jobe; Mercer county. Argued by Fetterman for plaintiff in error, and by Stewart, contra.

Kelly vs. Green; Mercer county. Argued by Craig for plaintiff in error, and by Stewart, contra.

W. I. Meginn, on motion of C. C. Taylor, Esq., was admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Nesbit vs. Adair's administrators; Lawrence county. Submitted by Kurtz for plaintiff in error, and by Taylor, contra.

Christy et al. vs. The Commonwealth. Venango county. Judgment of *non pros.*

Blackstone vs. Buttermore; Fayette county. Argued by Patterson for plaintiff in error, and by Kline, contra.

Total Accident—Child Killed.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, as Harry Skinner, a colored man in the employ of Patterson, Rich & Co., livery stable keepers, on Third street, was driving a two horse carriage along Federal street, Allegheny, at a rapid gait the horses knocked down a little boy, three years of age, named Daniel Piper, who was in the act of crossing the street, and the wheels of he carriage passed over both legs, breaking them in several places. His skull was also fractured. Mr. Geo. W. Hunsey, before whose establishment the accident occurred, picked up the unfortunate lad and carried him into Dr. Dr. M. Herod's office, but he died in a few time afterwards. The body was removed to the residence of the lad's mother on Ital an a street, between Robinson and Liberty, and Coroner summoned, who held an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that the death was the result of an accident, and a the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Skinner, the driver of the carriage was arrested by the police shortly after the occurrence, but after the investigation was discharged by the Coroner.

Ladies' Relief Society, Allegheny City—Operations of the Society During the Past Year—Organization for the Labors of the Coming Winter.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on Monday, November 5th, 1866, and a resolution ordering the publication of the report of the Secretary and Treasurer was passed.

It was also resolved that in the death of Miss Jane Tassey the Society has lost a worthy and devoted member, whose works of charity and love will follow her. To the Widows' Home she had also contributed the sum of five hundred dolars.

The following officers and managers for the ensuing year were also elected:

President—Mrs. Generals Winsson.
Vice President—Mrs. J. F. McLaren.
Secretary—Mrs. R. W. Poindexter.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson.

MANAGERS.

Mrs R S Hays,	Mrs Oliver McClintock,
Mrs F R Brunot,	Mrs Dr Hussey,
Mrs Dr Trevor,	Mrs Coehran,
Mrs H reeding,	Miss Cooper,
Mrs Patterson,	Miss Fleming,
Mrs Walter Bryant,	Miss Passy,
Mrs Lowrie,	Miss Bell,
Mrs J F Jennings,	Miss Jane Smith,
Mrs R H Palmer,	Miss Morrison,
Mrs Hogg,	

ANNUAL REPORT.

Another year has been added to the history of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny city, but the work is by no means ended. The necessity for its self-denying labor is as great as at any time in its past history. The Lord has placed the poor in our midst, and He has made it the duty of those to whom he has given this world's goods, to use them liberally for the relief of the needy and suffering. Who but only claim the common sympathies of humanity, but the more substantial comforts of life; and the success of appeals to the hearts of a generous public, is a guarantee that the appeal now made will not be in vain. "Heye warmed and filled," are kind words, but unaccompanied by laborious self-denial, are of little effect.

The aim of the ladies of this Society is to seek out the suffering and destitute who are worthy, furnishing them with clothing, food, and fuel, and ministering at the bed side of the sick. They ask those who are immersed in business or pleasure to offer means necessary for their relief.

The following is an account of the distribution of articles during the past winter, viz.: 1,05 bushels coal; 200 yards flannel; 400 yards prints, 710 yards calico; 3625 yards muslin; 60 yards linsey; 600 pairs sleeves; 400 pairs shoes; 85 six bed ticks. The Society would hereby acknowledge the receipt of 1,200 bushels of coal from the Brewer Estate, in addition to what is reported above.

Of the one hundred and sixty-eight families who were relieved during the past winter, about one hundred and fifty were widows, toiling to support the little ones left upon their hands.

It may not be known in this world, the weight of care and anxiety lifted from the widow and orphan, received by contributing, but in the last great day of accounts, when the records of time are unsealed, the Lord may say, "inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." When care is exercised by the visitors in discriminating between the idle and intemperate, and the worthy but unfortunate; and is carried out through the many years of its existence, is a sufficient guarantee, that all contributions to the treasury will be judiciously applied.

The members of the Society are far from any disposition to relax in their efforts to do good. The field is annually enlarging, and increased labor is demanded. Let our motto ever be, "Onward and upward," in humble reliance upon a merciful God, the Giver of all good, let us enter upon the new year's labors with renewed zeal, hoping for its impart much gladness and joy to sorrowful and stricken hearts; and by labors of love add many trophies of praise to the blessed Savior, the great exemplar of charity and humanity.

TREASURER'S REPORT—RECEIPTS.

Cash from Union Sinking Fund	$ 339 66
Donation of 1,600 bush coal from A. D. Smith	96 00
Cash collected by Mrs. Cochran to pay widows' rent	25 00
Cash, Gentlemen's subscription list	1,007 99
Cash, Ladies' subscription list	254 40
General donations	126 30
Fines	6 00
Total	$1,910 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid, dry goods bill	$ 666 18
" shoe bill	240 10
" coal	758 92
" groceries	1,007 99
" Treasurer's book	1 65
" leeching sick woman	2 25
" widows' rent	6 00
Paid out by managers	76 60
Paid to Union	6 00
Balance in treasury	99 76
Total	$1,910 80

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually prevalent but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-encorgded district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the *Impalpable causes of all epidemics*. Be wise in time. Sold everywhere.—*New York World, Nov. 6, 1866.*

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Interest and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 9, 1866.

Business since our last was not very active. The sales were principally confined to lots to supply the immediate wants of the retailing trade. Prices were nominally unchanged. Our rivers are rapidly approaching low water mark. The large boats can only go out partially loaded. The log season has not yet fairly opened. By reference to our report of the cattle trade in Stock Yards in this morning's COMMERCIAL, it will be seen that heavy sales were made on Eastern account, at a decline from last week's prices. Packers here are holding back, waiting on the weather, which up to this time has been very unfavorable for slaughtering. We understand that pretty extensive arrangements have been entered into for the coming season. Last year but few houses packed. They preferred purchasing in bulk at other points, and working here, so far as we have been able to ascertain they will do their own slaughtering. Prices last season were very high, and continued so throughout the season. The present rates range from $1 50@2 00 per hundred below those of last season. This fact will no doubt cause dealers to purchase with more liberality. All that is wanted at present is a cool spell in order for packers to commence operations. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER.—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales were reported at prices that were current for some days. Sales 16 packages prime roll, 36c; 7 do. choice, 37@38c. Inferior sold at a variety of prices, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER.—The receipts are increasing, and prices tend downward. Sales 14 packages at 70c per gallon.

BACON.—The market has undergone no change; dealers being disposed to continue their purchases to fill up to supply their present wants. Shoulders, 16½@16½c. Ribbed sides, 18c. Sugar cured hams, 24@24½c.

APPLES.—The receipts continue in excess of the demand. Yesterday 600 bbls were received. Sales 100 bbls, in lots, @2 16@2 50 ₱ bbl, according to quality. We notice a fair Eastern demand.

CHEESE.—The receipts for some days have fallen off. Since our last 253 box have arrived. Among the sales were: Western Reserve, 50 box, 16@16½c; Hamburg, 38 box, 17@18c. Small sales Factory and Goshen, 19@20c.

LARD OIL.—Market dull. Prices have further declined. Sales 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 10@1 15, 10 do No. 2 at $1 05@1 10 gallon.

EGGS.—Were in good demand. Prices have undergone no change. Sales 15 bbls packed at 30c ₱ doz.

FEATHERS.—Are in good demand for spring use or ceriand. Sales 12 bbls common, $15 60, and 8 bbls cultivated at $30 ₱ bbl.

CEMENT.—We note for the sales at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR.—The market seemed no change worthy of particular notice. Holders were very firm in their views. The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained. The receipts were limited. Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,246 barrels. The sales since our last were moderate, at the following prices: Spring wheat, $12 00@12 ₱ bbl; sales 100 bbls Bardette's, $13 ₱ bbls do Implement, Mills, $13; sales were made to arrive at 100 bbls do Implement, Mills, $13; sales were made to arrive at 100 bbls do Implement, Mills, $13; sales were made to arrive at 100